(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2884.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1802.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENERAL S. SMITH's SPEECH
On the Repeal of the INTERNAL TAXES.

Monday, March 22, 1802.

THE bill to repeal the Internal Taxes was read the third time.

Mr S. SMITH.—Mr. Speaker, I was one of those who at the meeting of congress, did believe that it would be prudent to repeal the stamp tax only, at the present session, and to permit the other internal taxes to remain until the next session of congress. The repeal of the whole of those taxes being proposed, it became my duty to examine the subject fully; this I have done, and the result has been favourable to the repeal. I shall ask leave to make a few observations on the bill now on its passage.

It does not appear that any gentleman desires to prevent the repeal of the tax *on domestic distilled spirits*, for no member has moved to strike it out of the bill. I take it therefore for granted, that its repeal *is desired by all.* Nor do I believe that the repeal of the stamp act is seriously objected to. I shall in consequence confine my observations principally to those duties, the repeal of which has been opposed. Three of those I voted for retaining in the bill, that is, *for the repeal*, to wit, *licences for retailers of liquors, sales at auction* and *carriages for the conveyance of persons.* My reasons I will now submit to the house.—The laws laying those duties, passed in 1794 for two years, were afterwards continued until August, 1801; and on the 23d of February of that year, were made *perpetual.* I have never yet heard any good reason assigned why a *retailer of liquors* should be compelled to pay for permission to pursue his business more than a wholesale dealer in liquors, a retailer of dry goods, a wholesale merchant, a lawyer, a doctor, or any other profession, by which man obtains an honest livelihood.—The exigency of the times induced the laying of that tax; but it was *then* said, that it was only *for a short time*, and would be repealed whenever it could be spared; *it can now be spared*, Mr. Speaker, and ought to be repealed for *it is unjust.* This tax ought to be repealed for another reason; its inequality as it relates to the states, and particularly as it relates to Maryland, the state I have the honour to represent.—I have with care examined the documents from the treasury, and find that Maryland paid for licences in 1800, 4390 dollars, having 9 members (under the new census.) Virginia having 22 members, paid only 5680 dollars, and North-Carolina, having 12 members, paid but 2555 dollars.—Nay Mr. Speaker, Maryland paid more than was paid by all the five states of Rhode-Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee and South-Carolina, the whole of those states paid only 4555 dollars for retailers licences.—Can this be just? Can it be right? ought a member from Maryland to continue a tax *so unequal* on his fellow-citizens?

Sales at auction.—This tax falls on those who from necessity or from a desire to raise money to meet particular objects, send their goods for public sale; or, it is paid by persons about to remove from one part of the country to another, and sell their *little all* to enable them to remove with their families. I have never yet heard any reason of force to shew why a man who sells his goods at public sale should pay a duty on sales not paid by those who sell at private sale.—This tax is still more unequal in its operation than that on licences. Maryland paid in 1800 for the tax on auctions 6734 dollars; Virginia, 4731 dollars, and Connecticut only 142 dollars. Can it be just that Connecticut, having nearly as many inhabitants, shall pay but 142 dollars of a tax where Maryland contributes to the same 6734 dollars. It may operate with gentlemen from that state as a *good reason* for retaining the tax, but certainly ought to have had a contrary effect on my colleague (Mr. Dennis.) The *great inequality* of the tax on auctions will appear more striking when gentlemen turn to the document, and see that Maryland actually paid more than *eleven states*, to wit, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, North-Carolina, Georgia and South-Carolina; those states will have 58 members on this floor, and paid in 1800 but 5626 dollars, on the tax on sales at auctions, when Maryland paid 6734 dollars.

Carriages for conveyance of persons. This tax has been considered by many as *a direct tax under the constitution.* I did not think so on its passage, and voted for it, but now I cannot but have *doubts* on the subject when I recollect the operation of the late direct tax, and the inequality of the carriage tax, as it respects the states. Waggons on similar principles might be taxed, and if they were, the *New-England states* would pay *no part* of the taxe. Would this be just? Maryland paid of the duty on carriages 8683 dollars; Connecticut *only* 4564 dollars, being little more than one half thereof, and the seven states of New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, South-Carolina and Georgia pay together only 301 dollars more than Maryland. The tax on carriages falls *particularly* hard on the district I represent. In the city of Baltimore more than 100 carriages for hire parade the streets, besides a large number employed from that city on the roads.—The owners earn *an honest livelihood* thereby; a tax on *their carriages* for conveyance of persons, appears to me as unjust as a tax would be on carriages for conveyance of goods. Sir, this tax does not fall in my district on the *luxurious alone.* I am inclined to believe that more than two thirds of the tax is paid by citizens keeping carriages for hire, nearly the whole of the other third by our citizens for their convenience. I am persuaded that my district alone paid more in 1800 to the carriage tax than was paid by Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, and perhaps Georgia together.—Can I *(knowing this circumstance)* ever give my consent to continue a tax *every way so unequal.*

I will be told that taking the whole four objects proposed to be struck out together, to wit, *licences, auctions, carriages* and *refined sugar*, that the result would be more equal. Sir, I have examined that subject also, and have found the result *nearly similar.* The gross amount collected on those four objects is 259,890 dollars; of this sum Maryland paid 30,060 dollars, one eighth of the whole, and nearly double the fair proportion of that state.—Connecticut paid but 10,521 dollars, being little more than one third of that paid by Maryland. I will not say that this was good cause for gentlemen from that state to vote for the continuance of those taxes, but I will say, that it would be a bad reason for my colleague (Mr. Dennis) to offer for moving to strike them out of the repealing law. But, Sir, the inequality and of course injustice will be more clearly shewn when it is known that Maryland paid nearly 2000 dollars more of those four taxes than were paid by the seven important states of New-Hampshire, Vermont, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Those seven states will have, after the next election, in this house 42 members, and have paid only 28,304 dollars, when Maryland paid 30,060 dollars, and will have only nine representatives. This must be unjust; the repeal ought to be made, or on some future occasion those states may think it convenient to increase those taxes of which they pay so very little.

But, Mr. Speaker, we have been told that taking the *whole objects of internal taxation* into one view, *they will be found nearly equal, as respects the states.* I have also examined that subject, and have found the inequality as it respects the state I have the honour to represent *continued.* Maryland paid in 1800, of the amount actually received into the treasury, charges and drawbacks deducted for that year, 72,735 dollars. Connecticut paid only 22,693 dollars, not one third of the payment made by Maryland. North-Carolina 46,479 dollars, and the whole seven following states only 59,093 dollars, to wit: New-Hampshire 3,149 dollars—Vermont 1,397 dollars—New-Jersey 16,109 dollars—Delaware 7,836 dollars—Georgia 3,000 dollars—Tennessee 4,909 dollars, and *Connecticut* 22,693 dollars—add to those the amount paid by the *wealthy* and *important* state of South-Carolina, and it will be found that one half the states of the union paid less than 10,000 dollars beyond the single state of Maryland of the whole internal taxes for the year 1800. Thus you see that New-Hampshire, having more than half the inhabitants of Maryland, and Vermont having nearly half her numbers, pay scarce any part of the internal taxes—are we then to be surprised if those states who scarcely pay any thing, or if Connecticut, who pays so small a part of the internal taxes, should be found voting against the repeal. Yes, Sir, we ought to be surprised—the injustice is *so glaring*, that the members must in honour vote for the repeal of taxes to which their citizens contribute so little—*justice demands it of them, and they will obey her voice.*

The very great *inequality* of each of those taxes—of the *four conjointly*, or of the *whole of the internal duties* taken together, will plead my apology with such of my colleagues as may have conceived that those taxes ought not to be repealed. Indeed, Sir, I cannot but believe that had the subject presented itself to the mind of my colleague (Mr. Dennis) as it has to mine, he would not have given the opposition he has to the repeal. I must believe, that he will not *now* vote for the continuance of taxes which fall so *unequally* on his state as those do. We have been told that the subject ought to be considered in a *national point of view*, and that those duties are objects of luxury—to the first *I do not subscribe.* I have always supposed that my *duty* was to prevent an inequality of taxes being imposed on the state I was elected to represent, and carefully to attend to the *interest of my constituents.* I am *yet* to learn what luxury there is *in drinking whiskey*—nor have I been informed that retailers of liquors find much luxury in *paying* for their licences. Does the *seller* at auction find it luxurious to pay a duty on the amount of his goods sold? The owner of an elegant carriage may feel the luxury of riding in it—but I doubt whether the man who *keeps carriages for hire*, or the people who keep chairs to *carry their families to church*, find much luxury in *paying the tax.* My colleague (Mr. Dennis) will tell us what is the luxury arising out of the stamp act. It is true that 400 *officers* will be *dismissed* by the repeal; but, however, I may regret the injury, some of my acquaintances may suffer, yet I do not believe that *their loss of office* will greatly disturb the tranquillity of the people, and permit me here to remark that had the taxes on the licences, auctions, refined sugar and carriages, been continued, it would have required a great proportion of those 400 officers to collect them; the cost of which would have been too great for their amount to bear. May not the desire of keeping their friends in pay be a strong inducement with gentlemen to retain the taxes? *To create offices has been the favourite system* with some gentlemen; the system of the *republicans* is to *lessen* their numbers, and *dismiss all that are useless.*

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that the revenue will not be sufficient (without the aid of the internal duties) to meet the exigencies of our government; and yet we have seen those very gentlemen who make use of that argument, voting to repeal (in addition to the internal taxes) the *whole duty* on bohea tea, sugar, coffee and salt, making together an amount of more than two millions of dollars. Had they succeeded, the government must have stopped; it could not have met its engagements. But did they intend to succeed? No, Sir, if they could have tacked those items to the bill, they would have then voted, I have no doubt, against the whole bill, and thus attain their sole object, to wit: to prevent the repeal of any of the internal taxes, or any *reduction of the duty on salt, sugar, &c. &c.* Can we, Mr. Speaker, spare these taxes, and meet the wants of government? I think we can. The secretary of the treasury reports, and it is conceded by all, that the revenues were fully equal to the expenditures under the existing laws, at the commencement of the present session; that having been the case; if the present congress have already made savings by a reduction of the army, and a dismissal of useless officers to the amount of the internal taxes, then certainly the government will be fully competent to meet every demand. Have we done this? I think we have, to wit:

On the army establishment, the difference of expenditure between that repealed, and the law just passed, is agreeably to the report of the secretary of war,	dollars 500,000
On the naval establishment (between the sum estimated on the meeting of congress and that now required) a saving will be in consequence of a fall of wages and provisions of	dollars 200,000
On the judiciary (the law repealed)	31,500
On the forts (less than the estimate)	70,000
Making together	dollars 801,500

The average annual receipts arising from the permanent internal taxes has been declared by the Committee of Ways and Means (and their report has been admitted to be correct) to amount only to 600,000 dollars; the highest calculation has been 650,000 dollars.—This being the fact, we can safely spare taxes to that amount, having already retrenched our expences above 800,000 dollars.—We shall make yet other savings so as to make the whole, as I expect, amount nearly to one million of dollars. To save from public expence will be more pleasing to the people than to raise a similar sum from them by taxes.

It may be thought by gentlemen who have not particularly attended to the subject, that we shall be unprepared to meet the demand against the United States *lately arranged* under the British treaty. I do not know the precise amount of the claim stipulated to be paid, but I do know the sum limitted by the late administration, *beyond which our minister could not go*, and I have not a doubt of our being prepared to pay that amount. Gentlemen will turn to page 11 of the secretary's report, and they will be satisfied. The secretary says, after stating a number of items of receipts, "Those several items, (exclusively of several balances due by individuals, a part of which will eventually be received into the treasury), constitute a sum exceeding three million of dollars, and may for the present be considered as *resources sufficient* to meet the demands against the United States, which may be eventually payable on account of the sixth article of the treaty with Great-Britain, and of the article of the convention with France."

Mr. Speaker, it cannot fail to give pleasure to our constituents when they know, that we have met the

payment of the interest on the deferred debt; that we have as much money in the treasury as was left there by the late administration, that we have discharged in the course of the year 1801 of the principal of the public debt two millions two hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars; that we have a fund amounting to three million of dollars ready to meet the demand under the British and French treaties, or to meet any *unforeseen* deficiencies of *revenue*, that we can with perfect safety (as it relates to our revenue) repeal the internal taxes; and can *notwithstanding* appropriate a sum toward the discharge of the public debt, such as will in eight years pay thirty-two millions of dollars, and in fifteen completely discharge the whole debt. My colleague (Mr. Dennis) boasted that in nine years, four million of the debt had been paid, the same sum will in future be paid off *annually*, and that without laying any new tax, on the contrary, I am of opinion we may soon lessen the duties on some of those articles that gentlemen wished to clog this bill with.

Mr. Speaker, during the recess of congress the president by reducing the marine corps from 1200 to 400 men; by an excellent arrangement as related to our debt to Algiers, by the recalling of *unnecessary ministers* at foreign courts; by the dismissal of *useless officers*, by an *economical arrangement* of the quarter master's department of the army, and by other judicious measures, did save to the United States an annual expenditure of four hundred thousand dollars. The president has recommended the lessening other expences, and congress have adopted and will adopt such as will, I expect, amount to one million of dollars. Let us therefore give his honest endeavours to save the public money, and to relieve the burthens of the people, our warm support and assistance.

Mr. Speaker, seeing that the internal taxes taken *collectively*, or *each* tax taken *separately* are unequal in their operations as it relates to Maryland, and particularly so as it relates to my district. Seeing that their collection requires 400 officers, and that the pay of those officers consumes a large proportion of the money collected from the people. Seeing by the saving made from our usual annual expenditure that we can *safely spare* the amount of those taxes—and believing that the people will the more readily submit to pay taxes that are necessary, when they know that they will be relieved therefrom, whenever the exigency shall cease to exist; I shall conclude by expressing a wish, that the bill to repeal the internal taxes may pass.

LONDON, February 22.

It has been rumoured that the negotiations will not be concluded so soon as was expected. Some new points have been advanced, and urged with unexpected firmness by the Dutch minister Schimmelpeninck, who is said to have distinguished himself in a very conspicuous manner by the depth of his information.

The point which he has brought forward relates, as might be expected, more to the commercial than to the political state of the Dutch republic. He has, it is said, claimed an indemnification for the Dutch East-India company's ships detained at the commencement of the war.

Some representations have also been made with respect to Ceylon, and to that article of the preliminaries which declares that the Cape of Good Hope shall always be free to the English, but be maintained at the expence of the Dutch republic.

The cession of Louisiana to France has also been the subject of much discussion at the congress, and, if we may give credit to our letters from the Hague, of considerable difficulty. But all the obstacles that have occurred will, we have no doubt, be removed, though the definitive treaty may not be signed so soon as was expected.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

Captain Barnard, in 19 days from Antigua, arrived here yesterday afternoon, informs, that the day before he sailed, news reached that place, that an embargo had been laid on all vessels at Martinique and Dominique, and one was hourly expected at Antigua, in consequence of some late advices received at Martinique by a British packet.

[On the *above*, and the *following*, from the Evening Post, the reader will make his own comments.]

"A rumour (we will not call it more) is in town, which reached us just as the paper was going to press, and so late that we could not trace it far, that advices had been received in the West-Indies by an English frigate, which left London the 7th March, that not only no definitive treaty was signed, but that hostilities had actually recommenced."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, to his correspondent in this city, dated 26th March, 1802, received via Sag-Harbour.

"I wrote you a few days ago, via Alexandria, since when the Trent frigate has arrived express from England, directing the commanders in chief to be on their guard. Private information by this vessel says, that, in consequence of the trifling conduct of the French legation, and the reluctance discovered by the Dutch and Spanish ambassadors to cede Ceylon and Trinidad to Great-Britain, lord Cornwallis had given in his ULTIMATUM, declaring that he would return to his court if they did not decide in 24 hours. We have six sail of the line just arrived to strengthen our position to windward."

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

A letter from Madrid, dated 6th February, contains the following articles:

The king's journey to Barcelona, which was to have taken place in April, is postponed till October, for want of cash.

The Swedish frigate Triton is cast away on the Isles of Hieres, on the coast of Provence, and her whole crew, consisting of 264 men, perished.

The port of Marseilles is declared free, and the city of Zara, Venetian Dalmatia, is soon to be opened as a free port, from which that province expects great advantages.

The dey of Algiers has agreed to receive his arrears of tribute in cash; and is paid to the commencement of the present year.

BALTIMORE, April 15.

The following resolution has passed, and is entered on the proceedings of the senate and house of representatives of Pennsylvania, "agreed to unanimously."

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Whereas it is understood that the legislature of the state of Maryland have, by law, granted on certain conditions, to the Susquehanna Canal Company of said state, half tolls, to be regulated by a future act of the said legislature, on all produce and lumber conveyed down the bed of the river Susquehanna, from this commonwealth into the said state of Maryland—And whereas this state for the mutual benefit of each state and of the citizens thereof, hath freely expended considerable sums of money in the navigation of the said river without imposing or demanding any compensation or toll from persons navigating the same: Therefore,

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the governor is hereby requested to correspond with the executive of the state of Maryland, upon the subject of the aforesaid grant, and to lay before the next general assembly of this commonwealth any information that may be received in consequence of such correspondence, in order that suitable measures may be devised to counteract the evils that would result from the operation of the law aforesaid.

April 17.

Captain M'Neil, arrived at Charleston, sailed from Bourdeaux the 5th of March, at which time the negotiations were continued at Amiens with the same activity and secrecy as formerly. A thousand rumours were in circulation as to the causes of delay, but nothing was known certainly, no official statement having been made by either party of the progress of negotiation. The Spanish minister, M. D'Azzara, arrived at Amiens about the last of January; this, it seems, has been effected by the particular request of the first consul, who entertains a high opinion of his talents and integrity.

April 19.

The ship Orion, captain Harrison, 34 days from Falmouth, went up James river last Saturday, bound to City Point. This vessel left Falmouth 7th March, at which date no account of the definitive treaty being signed had been received, but it was hourly expected. [*Norfolk paper.*]

Mr. Dobbin,

SIR,

By giving place to the following annual report of the London Association for Vaccine Inoculation, you will contribute much to convince the readers of your paper, of the benefits attainable by the inoculation of the cow pox.

"Of sixty thousand persons who have already been inoculated with cow pox matter, it is doubtful whether four have died of the inoculation; and of ten thousand who have been re-inoculated with the small-pox, not a single well attested case has been produced of this disease having taken."

OBSERVER.

Annapolis, April 22.

From ALEXANDRIA.

Office of the Times, April 17, 1802.

In consequence of a rumour of the arrival of a French fleet in the Chesapeake, and a variety of other reports having been in circulation this afternoon, we think proper to state that we have received information, that the vessel which passed this place to-day, and which was said to have brought the above accounts, was the tender of the frigate President, arrived in Hampton Roads from the Mediterranean.

Commodore Dale was on board of the tender, and has arrived at Washington city.

On Monday the 10th day of May, if fair, if not on the next day following, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the subscriber will offer at SALE,

A LARGE quantity of Indian corn, milch cows and calves, and work oxen, horses, hogs, and farming utensils, &c. For all sums under twenty dollars CASH must be paid, for all above that sum the purchaser will be indulged with a credit of six months, on his giving bond, on interest, with good security. The sale will continue till all be sold.

JOHNSON MICHAEL O'REILLY,
Near the east side of South river ferry.

April 21, 1802. 1

To be RENTED,
A BLACKSMITH's SHOP,
On Corn-Hill,

A very good stand for business. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN SHAW.

6

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditiani exponas* and *fieri facias* to me directed out of the court of appeals and general court of the western shore of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Tuesday the 27th instant, for ready money, at Mr. Birkhead's store, on West river, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, called HARRISON'S RESURVEY, containing 1000 acres; such part of said land will be sold as will discharge the said debts; taken as the property of Samuel Harrison, jun. to satisfy a debt due Rebecca Dulany, executrix of Daniel Dulany, Richard and Bennett Darnall, Benjamin Harrison, use of Robert Denny, the State of Maryland, Mary Pottenger, Joshua Johnson, use of Thomas Cooke and Thomas Contee. The sale will begin at 12 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

April 6, 1802. 2X

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1802.

STEPHEN BEARD, sen. care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; major William Brogden, Basil Brown, Anne-Arundel county.

The Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan (2), Jonathan B. Carr, William Caton (6), Annapolis; Doct. Richard Chew, Cornener Crownster, Anne-Arundel county.

Gabriel Duvall (3), Davidson David (3), Francis Digges (2), Madam Donlevy, Travers Daniel, jun. John Deveanay, care of Michael Curran, Annapolis; capt. John Deale, near Annapolis.

Joseph Erwin, Dr. Thos. Edgar, Annapolis.

George Finley.

John Gwinn (3), Annapolis.

Samuel H. Howard, Samuel Hanson, of Saml. care of general Stone, Annapolis; Charles D. Hodges, and Co. Pig Point; Richard Harrison (2), Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Jones, Annapolis.

John Ross Key, capt. Archd. Kerr, care of Wm. Faris, Annapolis.

James Lowes (2), Mr. Linscot, Annapolis.

Henry Molier, Walter Micdodnall, Annapolis; John Miller, near Annapolis; Daniel M'Hanney, Anne-Arundel county.

Capt. Roger Nelson, Walter Norman, Annapolis; Thomas Norman (2), West river.

William Polk, John Purviance, Samuel Peco, Annapolis.

Joshua Rawlings, care of John Hyde, Thomas Randaulf, Annapolis; Gaffaway Rawlings, Elijah Redman (2), near Annapolis.

Joseph Sands, Dr. James E. Stonestreet (2), care of Wm. Alexander, Robert Stalker, Annapolis; capt. Samuel L. Smith, Pig Point.

John Tillotson, Annapolis.

Tobias Watkins, Annapolis; Gustavus Warfield (2), Bushy Park.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

None of the above letters will be delivered without the money. 2

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the following negroes, viz. SARAH, forty years of age, or upwards, a stout well looking black woman, dressed chiefly in country made cloth, says she was sold some time last winter by Anthony Levie, of Charles county, to Hiram Rouffow, of North-Carolina, from whom she made her escape soon after. Negro BECK, a likely active young woman, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, dressed chiefly in old country cloth, says she was sold by Richard Dent, of Prince-George's county, to Joshua Power, who soon after sold her to two men from Carolina or Georgia, whose names she does not recollect, but thinks it was Messrs. Degrafinreid and Farr, from whom she ran away last fall. MOLLY, a small mulatto woman, between sixteen and twenty years of age, slender made, country cloth jacket and petticoat, says she is the property of Theophilus Tebbs, of Essex county, Virginia, from whom she ran away in company with her husband, about one month ago. The owners of the above slaves are requested to take them away, or they will be sold agreeably to law for their prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of
Charles county.

April 1, 1802. 2

VACHEL STEVENS

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, near the Bath, where he continues to accommodate boarders by the year or day, as usual. He has good stabling for horses.

Annapolis, April 14, 1802. 2

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro by the name of WILLIAM BERBECK, who says he was set free by William Cox, of Anne-Arundel county, and has a certificate signed Nich. Harwood, dated the 26th of July, 1799, who certifies, that William Coe liberated a negro by the name of William Berbeck; this fellow, in custody, is about 25 years of age, [illegible] high, strait made, and has a black [illegible] his cloathing a blue cloth jacket and [illegible], a striped waistcoat, a pair of striped [illegible], a pair of white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse strong shoes, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of
St. Mary's county, Maryland.

February 23, 1802. 6

By virtue of a decree from the honourable the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the 23d instant, at the mansion house of the late major Richard Chew,

THE land called HOLLAND'S or BENNETT'S ISLAND, containing by a late survey 708 acres, part of the estate of the late RICHARD CHEW. this land is good, and there stands on it a considerable quantity of valuable timber. Persons inclinable to purchase will examine the premises before the day of sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall either pay down one sixth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, or give bond, with security, for the payment of the same, on the chancellor's ratification, for the residue a bond or bonds are to be given, with security, on interest, to be approved of by the chancellor, payment in two equal annual payments, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, as trustee, will pass deeds agreeably to the terms of the decree aforesaid.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Trustee.

April 6, 1802. 3X

In CHANCERY, April 2, 1802.

George Hogarth,
against
Samuel Ayres Chew, Elizabeth Derry, Henrietta Chew, and Bennett Chew, heirs at law of Samuel Lloyd Chew.

THE object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the conveyance of part of a tract of land called AYRES, part of a tract of land called CARTER-BENNETT, part of a tract of land called HUNT'S MOUNT, and a tract of land called THE OBLONG, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and containing in the whole the quantity of nine hundred and seventy-two acres of land, more or less, which the complainant purchased of Samuel Lloyd Chew in his lifetime; the bill states, that the said Samuel Lloyd Chew hath departed this life intestate, leaving the defendants his heirs at law; that Samuel Ayres Chew and Bennett Chew are both beyond sea, and not within the jurisdiction of this court, and that all the said defendants, except Samuel, are minors; that all the purchase money for the said lands hath been paid, except the sum of £.795 3 5, which the complainant is willing to pay, on obtaining a legal title to the said lands and premises; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the last day of May next, to the intent that the defendants may have notice of the present application, and of the substance and object of this bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the first day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the subscribers, on Monday the 26th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of ELIZABETH EVANS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, near Patuxent river, between the Governor's Bridge and Hopkins's Mill,

ALL the estate of the deceased, consisting of a few valuable slaves, amongst which is as valuable a house carpenter as any in this county, with tools suitable to his profession, also one negro man well versed in plantation business, one negro woman, who has been well instructed in cooking, washing, and every kind of house business, with one female infant at her breast, and a likely negro boy about three years old, several horses, amongst which is one breeding mare now with foal, cows and calves, one pair work steers, &c. hogs and sheep, tobacco and Indian corn, &c. a parcel of beef, and a quantity of good bacon, plantation utensils, household furniture, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of sale, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and those purchasing above that sum to give their notes or bonds, with approved security, (if required) payable on the first day of October next, with interest on the same from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

All persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on the day of sale, or present them to the subscribers prior to the same.

HENRY EVANS, }
JOSEPH EVANS, } Executors.

March 29, 1802. 4X

Annapolis, February 10, 1802.

AT a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College,

RESOLVED, That, on the 4th day of May next, this board will appoint a professor of English and grammar, who shall receive for his services at the rate of £.200 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order of the said visitors and governors,

10 C. HANSON.

N. B. It is the duty of the said professor, and his assistant, to teach English grammatically, and to teach the Latin grammar, Ward's and Corderius, so as to prepare students for the school of languages. He and his assistant are likewise to teach writing and arithmetic; and the lower branches of mathematics, if required, are by them to be taught to those students who are not destined for the upper schools.

In CHANCERY, April 2, 1802.

Henry Cooksey,
vs.
Leonard Burch, Eleanor Burch, Zadock Harris, and Sarah his wife, Notley Maddox, and Susanna his wife, Peregrine Thorn, and Anne his wife, and Sarah Burch.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a conveyance in fee-simple of the following tracts or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in Charles county, to wit: LUMLEY, BERNURY, and BURCH'S HOPE, supposed to contain in the aggregate about two hundred acres, which Benjamin Burch, of said county, since deceased, sold to the complainant on the 23d day of March, 1785, and for the conveyance of which, with a general warranty of the title, he passed his bond to the complainant on the day and year aforesaid; the bill states, that Benjamin Burch, on the day and year aforesaid, sold the aforesaid tracts or parcels of land to the complainant at and for the quantity of two hundred and twelve pounds of tobacco per acre, and on the same day passed his bond to the complainant to convey the same to him with a general warranty; that the complainant has paid the consideration of said land; that the said Benjamin Burch died in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six or 1787, leaving the said Leonard Burch and Eleanor Burch, (the children of Leonard Burch, deceased,) Sarah Harris, Susanna Maddox, and Anne Thorn, (sisters of the said Benjamin,) and Sarah Burch, (the daughter of Justinian Burch,) his heirs at law, and that they are without the jurisdiction of the state; it is thereupon, and on motion of the complainant, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three times successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 2d of May next, to the intent that the now resident defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the first Tuesday of October next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
3X Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next Charles county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, called GRYME'S DITCH, situate, lying and being in Charles county, containing about seven hundred and three acres, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

3 GEORGE CHAPMAN, Jun.
JOHN CHAPMAN.

Charles county, April 5, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT DUVALL, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts for settlement by the tenth day of August next, and those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, Executor.

Annapolis, April 5, 1802. 3X

In CHANCERY, April 3, 1802.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of WILLIAM RAWLINGS, of the city of Annapolis, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said William Rawlings hath resided in the state of Maryland for the two last years preceding the passage of the said act, and the said William Rawlings, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor, the assent, in writing, of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said William Rawlings, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, on the thirteenth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William Rawlings's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3X Reg. Cur. Can.

ROMULUS,

A BEAUTIFUL iron grey, full fifteen hands and an inch high, rising five years old, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the farm of the subscriber, on the south side of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of six dollars the season and one quarter of a dollar to the groom, to be paid on or before the first day of December next. Romulus was got by Highflyer, his dam by Roebuck. The season to commence the 15th of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Good pasturage for mares at two shillings and six-pence per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

March 27, 1802. 3X

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the General Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Museum at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 11

RUNAWAYS.

Sixty Dollars Reward,

RAN away on the 12th of May, 1799, from the subscriber, living in Mongomery county, State of Maryland, near the court-house of said county, and within fifteen miles of the Federal City, a negro man named NED, strait, well made black fellow, five feet ten or eleven inches high, stutters much when examined, has a scar on the back of one of his hands occasioned by the cut of a knife.

On the 7th January, 1802, ran away negro WAT, a remarkable stout bodied black fellow, five feet eight or nine inches high, forty-five years of age, large full eyes, stoops in his shoulders, subject to fainting fits, and very fond of strong liquor; had on and took with him a negro cotton coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of coarse yarn stockings of country make, a pair of double foaled shoes, a Bath coating grey coat, the cape bound with yellow, and a pair of red top boots, and sundry other cloaths which have escaped my memory. I expect they have forged a pass, and probably with the county seal. Whoever takes up the said fellows, and secures them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable travelling expences paid if brought home.

February 9, 1802. 3X SAMUEL WILSON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or 20 W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, for the last time, that all persons having claims of any kind against the estate of JOHN MARRIOTT, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requested to exhibit the same for payment, on or before the first day of May next, legally authenticated, and passed by the judges of the orphans court, otherwise they will be excluded by law. Given under my hand and seal, the 17th day of February, 1802.

6X RICHARD MARRIOTT, Executor.

P. S. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with foreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

Essense and Extract of Mustard,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed for any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,
And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching at the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

Cases of Cures.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour. Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 180

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner and leaner to ſome time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

The Restorative Powder FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.
" An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate. 4

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.